THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9397. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1781.

By ADJOURNMENT.
THE SALE OF
THE POORS-HOUSE of Musselburgh, with the GARDEN, is to be held on Saturday the 24th of November, at twelve o' clock, in the Town-Hall of Musselburgh.

BANK OF ENGLAND SECURITY.

ENGLISH STATE LOTTERY, 1781.
Upwards of THIRTY-TWO THOUSAND CHANCES for obtaining a Prize (out of the 48,000 tickets) in ONE POLICY.
To CLUBS, SOCIETIES, *&c.*

ALL the TWENTY POUND PRIZES, and ALL THE OTHER PRIZES in the Lottery, besides the Chance of obtaining the WHOLE TWENTY THOUSAND, TEN THOUSAND, and FIVE THOUSAND POUND PRIZES, are included in the LEGAL POLICIES issued by

J. COOKE,
AT HIS OLD STATE-LOTTERY OFFICE,
(Licensed and appointed by Government)
The KING's ARMS, in the Minories, LONDON;
Where most of the Capital Prizes in the last and preceding Lotteries have been sold and shared.

The said POLICIES are much more advantageous and greatly superior to any ever offered to the public; for, besides including the *Twenty Pound Prizes* (which are omitted by most others), the ingenuity of the plans is such, as almost entirely to secure the adventurer against the possibility of a blank; for, by means of TWO and THREE DIFFERENT NUMBERS, of which ONE POLICY consists, (each giving various and capital benefits), all the several advantages that have ever been held forth to the public are blended together in such a manner as never was yet suggested, which consequently renders them twice or three times more valuable than any other, in as much as the adventurer has so many separate Chances in ONE Policy of obtaining Capital Prizes; or, if unsuccessful in that, he is, by the same means, nearly sure of recovering his purchase-money again at least; for, as each number of the Policy includes all the prizes in the lottery (upwards of SIXTEEN THOUSAND in the whole), ONE POLICY with DIFFERENT Numbers, of course, contains the above-specified quantity of chances, viz. More than THIRTY-TWO THOUSAND CHANCES for a prize. This necessarily reduces the risk of having a blank above one half; and instead of two blanks to one prize, by these ingenious plans there is not ONE BLANK to TWO PRIZES. They are therefore most uncommonly eligible for Clubs or Societies particularly, as well as individuals, to whom it is recommended not to let slip this desirable opportunity.

Policies *at* Five Guineas, *with Three Numbers*,

With the first number will gain		With the third number will gain	
L. 20,000 if a prize of	L. 20,000	3000 GUINEAS if	L. 20,000
10,000 if a prize of	10,000	1500 GUINEAS if	10,000
5,000 if a prize of	5,000	1200 GUINEAS if	5,000

With the second number will gain
3000 GUINEAS if L. 20,000
1500 GUINEAS if 10,000
1200 GUINEAS if 5,000

And a very large portion likewise of all the other prizes with each number, and including all the Twenty Pounds.

A Policy *at* Two Guineas, *with Three Numbers*,

With the first number will gain		With the third number will gain	
L. 20,000 if a prize of	L. 20,000	1500 GUINEAS if	L. 20,000
10,000 if a prize of	10,000	600 GUINEAS if	10,000

With the second number will gain
3000 GUINEAS if L. 20,000
1500 GUINEAS if 10,000

Each number likewise entitles the adventurer to a large share of all the other prizes, and including all the Twenty Pounds.

A Policy *at* One Guinea, *with Two Numbers*,

With the first number will gain,		With the second number will gain	
10,000 GUINEAS if	L. 20,000	800 GUINEAS if	L. 20,000
5,000 GUINEAS if	10,000	400 GUINEAS if	10,000

The adventurer will likewise gain a large variety of very capital benefits by each number, with all the other prizes, and including all the Twenty Pounds.

A Policy *at* Half-a-Guinea, *with Two Numbers*,

With the first number will gain		With the second number will gain	
5000 GUINEAS if	L. 20,000	400 GUINEAS if	L. 20,000
2000 GUINEAS if	10,000	200 GUINEAS if	10,000

Likewise similar benefits by all the other prizes, and including all the Twenty Pounds.

A Policy *at* Five Shillings will gain		*A* Policy *at* Half-a-Crown will gain	
5000 GUINEAS if	L. 20,000	2500 GUINEAS if	L. 20,000
2500 GUINEAS if	10,000	1200 GUINEAS if	10,000
And similar benefits by all the other prizes, and including all the Twenty Pounds.		And proportionate benefits by all the other prizes, and including all the Twenty Pounds.	

The public are desired to take notice, that all the above Policies *continue for the whole time of Drawing*, and that they partake of EVERY PRIZE in the Lottery, from *Twenty Thousand* to *Twenty Pounds*, as is more particularly explained in the Schemes, (which may be had gratis, as under); but the whole of the benefits they possess are much too numerous to be brought within the compass of an advertisement.

The above Policies being issued from Original Tickets, are both LEGAL and SECURE, and neither the Buyer nor Seller subject to the least risk; and it is requested to be observed, that they are all stamped in one corner with the KING's ARMS, round which is this inscription, "BY HIS MAJESTY's ROYAL LICENCE."

Whole Tickets and Shares of Tickets, in Halves, Quarters, Eighths, and Sixteenths, stamped at the BANK OF ENGLAND, where the original Tickets are deposited for the purchaser's security (agreeable to Act of Parliament) are now on sale at the above office, in the greatest diversity, and at the lowest current prices.

The above POLICIES, SHARES, &c. may be had (free of any expence for postage or carriage) by applying to the following persons, who receive commissions for J. COOKE, and of whom likewise the SCHEMES at large, containing every particular, may be had gratis.

Mr Andrew Munro, at the Post-office, Inverness; Mr John Brandon merchant, and Mr John Ritchie jun. at Elgin; Messr. Morrison and Son, at the Post-office, Perth; Mr A. Campbell, at the Post-office at Greenock; Mr D. Buchanan bookseller, at Montrose; Mr William Fleming bookseller at Glasgow; Mr Milne bookseller at Dundee; Mr William Oram, Post-office at Peebles; Mr A. Henderson, at the Post-office at Selkirk; Mr A. Thompson, at Coldstream; Mr Miller writer at Hawick; Mr Kemp bookseller at Dumfries; and Mr M. Robison at Annan.

Receipts of the very numerous benefits paid by J. COOKE, in preceding lotteries, may be seen at his office, and lists of them at all the above places.—From among a great variety of many more considerable, the few following are selected, being within the enquiry of many readers in the circuit of this paper, viz. Several valuable benefits both in the North of England and North Britain, particularly two of 1000 l. each, and one of 2000 l. in the Lottery 1779; and two of 1000 l. each, and one of 1000 l. in the Irish Lottery 1780; all disposed of, on J. Cooke's account, by his correspondent Mr J. Dalton, bookseller at Carlisle, in Cumberland, who will authenticate the payment of the benefits to any enquirer, as well as of many others he likewise disposed of.

All Numbers of Tickets, whether purchased at this Office or not, examined gratis for twenty years past.

Lately published, price 1 s. 6 d. sewed,
And sold by J. DICKSON Bookseller, Edinburgh; E. WILSON Bookseller, Dumfries; R. CHAPMAN and A. DUNCAN Printers; J. DUNCAN, and DUNLOP and WILSON Bookfellers, Glasgow;

MANUAL FOR THE HEBREW PSALTER:
CONTAINING
AN EASY METHOD OF READING IT; and a DICTIONARY OF PRIMITIVE WORDS.
Serving to introduce the Student to some acquaintance with BIBLE-HEBREW, which may enable him to make better improvement under the Professors of the Oriental Languages.
COMPILED BY
JOHN GILLIES, D.D.
One of the Ministers of Glasgow.

EXCISE-OFFICE, Edinburgh, 16th November 1781.
By order of the Hon. the COMMISSIONERS of EXCISE,

THERE will be exposed to SALE, by public auction, within the Hall of the EXCISE OFFICE in EDINBURGH, on FRIDAY the 23d of November instant, at twelve o'clock noon,

Several Parcels of TEA, COFFEEBERRIES, FOREIGN and BRITISH SPIRITS, and STARCH; with the MATERIALS of a great number of SMALL STILLS, and UTENSILS for DISTILLATION; lately condemned, as forfeited, before his Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

The goods and conditions of sale to be seen at the Excise Office in Edinburgh, and in the Excise Warehouse of Leith, on the day before, and morning of the day of sale.

Scurvy, Gout, Rheumatism, Nervous Complaints, &c.
SPILSBURY's DROPS,
Remarkable for curing by a few Bottles,
Prepared at his Dispensary, Mount-Row, Westminster Bridge, Surrey.

MR WILLIAM BARKER, of Wooton, in Norfolk, near Bungay, was violently afflicted with a scorbutic complaint, which affected one leg to such a degree, that it was full of sores from the knee to the ancle, and so very offensive he could hardly bear it himself, attended with a total loss of appetite, and no rest of nights, insomuch he thought that he must have died shortly; when, about May the 14th 1780, he began and took six bottles of Spilsbury's Drops, which cured him in a short time, and remains so to this day, February 15, 1781.

Witness to this happy cure,
Mr JAMES SEXTON, in Bungay, Suffolk.

To Mr SPILSBURY, *Chymist.*

SIR, *York, Feb.* 26, 1781.

Valuable as your Medicine may be in the cure of those afflicted with the Scurvy, Gout, Rheumatism, &c. perhaps the efficacious power thereof has not received greater illustration than in a case I have now the liberty to announce to the public:—A rapid cure performed by your Drops on a Gentleman in this city, who had been long afflicted with an inveterate scorbutic complaint, attended with indigestion, disagreeable eruptions, &c.—Further particulars, with a reference to the person, may be known by applying to your humble servant,

WM TESSEYMAN, Bookseller in York.

The Drops are packed in bottles of 4s. 7s. and one Guinea, with folio bills, *&c.* Also the Proprietor's Treatise on the Scurvy, Gout, Diet, and Remedy, of which the Reviews are lavish in praise thereof, may be had, price 2 s. 6d. octavo, or a perusal gratis. It contains the particulars of Seventy Cures.

Sold by Mr CHARLES ELLIOT, Bookseller, Edinburgh.

Alexander Thomson, Aberdeen.	E. Wilson, Dumfries.
W. Sharp, Inverness.	G. Elliot, Kelso.
J. Gillies, Perth.	James Duncan, Glasgow.

To be LET for such number of years, and to be entered to at Candlemas, Whitsunday, or Martinmas next, as parties shall agree,

THE BLEACHFIELD of MARYBURGH, with the whole Machinery and bleaching Utensils, and the LINT MILL thereto belonging. The situation is very convenient, as it lies very near the turnpike-road, within five miles of Kinross, and ten from the North Queensferry. The bleachfield is well frequented, and the machinery in good order, and a good supply of water.—The premisses would also answer well for a Distillery or Brewery. And if a Farm is wanted, the tenant can be sufficiently accommodated therewith. There is also a good house, offices, and garden.

Any person whom this may suit, may apply to Robert Bruce at Blairhouse.

A TALE *of* REAL WOE.

THE following little narrative is so strictly and literally true, that it does not require any ornament from fiction, or any embellishment from language. Those to whom, *le vrai est le seul beau*, will *feel* it, and to such only it is written. I shall relate it with the utmost simplicity, and the closest adherence to fact.

Near four years ago, a young woman stopped at a small village near Bristol, and begged the refreshment of a little milk. There was something so attractive in her whole appearance as to engage the attention of all around her. She was extremely young, and strikingly beautiful; her manners graceful and elegant, and her countenance interesting to the last degree: She was alone—a stranger—and in extreme distress; yet she uttered no complaints, and used no arts to excite compassion. Her whole deportment and conversation bore visible marks of superior breeding, yet there was a wildness, an incoherence, and want of consistency in all she said or did. All day she wandered about in search of a place to lay her wretched head, and at night actually took up her lodging under an old haystack. The neighbouring ladies remonstrated with her on the danger of so exposed a situation, but in vain; their bounty supplied her with the necessaries of life, but neither prayers nor menaces could induce her to sleep in a house. As she sometimes discovered evident marks of insanity, she was at length confined.

I pass over this period of her history—it is too touching for my own feelings—it would too tenderly affect the sensibility of the reader—At length she was released; with all the speed her small remains of strength allowed she flew to her beloved haystack, though it was six miles from the place of her confinement. Her rapture was inexpressible on finding herself at liberty, and once more safe beneath this miserable shelter. It is now near four years since this forlorn creature has devoted herself to this desolate life, since she has known the comfort of a bed, or the protection of a roof. Hardship, sickness, intense cold, and extreme misery, have gradually injured her health, and impaired her beauty, but she is still a most interesting figure; there is an uncommon sweetness and delicacy in her air and manner; she is above all that vanity so common to her sex, and so natural to maniacs, for she will neither wear nor accept of any finery or ornaments, but hangs them on the bushes as below her attention. She refuses to give the least account of herself; her silence on this head is invincible; her recollection seems impaired, and her whole mind visibly disturbed; yet her answers are pertinent enough, unless she suspects the question is meant to ensnare her. Her way of life is the most harmless and inoffending that can be imagined; every fine morning she walks round the villages, converses with the poor children, makes them little presents of such things as are given her, and receives others in return. She will take nothing except milk, tea, and the most simple diet. No means have been left untempted by the neighbouring ladies (one in particular, who has been her constant and unwearied benefactress) to prevail on her to live in a house, but her constant reply is, "*that trouble and misery dwell in houses, and that there is no happiness but in liberty and fresh air.*" From a certain peculiarity of expression, with a slight foreign tincture in her pronunciation and in the construction of some sentences, some have been led to conjecture, that she is not of this country. Various attempts have been made at different times to draw from this circumstance some knowledge of her origin. About a year ago a gentleman spoke to her in the languages of the continent; she appeared uneasy, restless, and embarrassed; but when he addressed her in German, her emotion was too great to be suppressed; she turned from him, and burst into tears. This anecdote, which is told in the neighbourhood, was a few days ago related to two gentlemen, whom humanity led to visit this forlorn creature. One of them, who spoke German fluently, made the experiment; she was evidently confused, blushed, and from accident, or a knowledge in the language, answered some questions in English; but, feeling as if she had been hurried into an imprudence, she artfully changed the subject, and denied having understood what had been said to her.

This artless story is written with no other view but the warm hope that it may catch the eye of some one interested in this tale of woe, and the ardent wish of restoring an amiable and wretched young creature to the arms of (perhaps) a broken-hearted parent. The writer heartily wishes the whole had been a fiction, and that he had not been himself an eye-witness to the distress he relates—it would have spared him many a pang of unavailing sorrow, and (although a man) some tears of useless compassion.

PHILALETHES.

From the London Papers, Nov. 13.

LONDON.

The most cunning (says a correspondent) are generally the soonest duped; their fixed belief of their superior abilities leads them off from their guard, and they seldom discover their error till it is too late to apply a remedy. This is exactly the case with the Dutch and Americans; both are allowed on all hands to be cunning deceitful people, and have committed such a blunder as a fool would blush at. Is it possible that ever these men could believe that the French would assist them, with any other view than to serve themselves? No; sooner might the jarring elements of fire and water agree together, than the French adhere to fidelity in their promises. Undoubtedly some of the Dutch and Americans are already sensible of this, when they see the French flag displayed on their forts, and the others are witnesses of the Monsieurs taking some places from us in the name of their King, while they are pretending to serve the Americans.

The same correspondent observes, that the French would have long since swallowed up the Spaniards, but for very political reasons. The Spaniards were once a warlike people, but their valour has dwindled away ever since they became possessed of the riches of South-America. In consequence of that accumulation of nominal wealth, their manufactures, which were small before, dwindled to nothing, and the French supplied them with what articles they wanted, in return for which they received solid specie. It was very different with us, who took in exchange for our manufactures the natural produce of their country, such as wines, &c. The French seldom engage in a war with Britain, but they bring the Spaniards into the quarrel; from them they receive assistance, but the infatuated Dons are always losers in the end.

Copy of a genuine letter from Captain Forbes, of the 40th regiment, addressed to Dr Smyth, Rector of St Giles's, in the Fields, on the loss of his son, Henry William Smyth, late Lieutenant of the same regiment.

"*Rev. Sir, New-York, Sept.* 10, 1781.

"The melancholy intelligence I am compelled to communicate, will make an address from a stranger wear the most unfavourable aspect. Yet such is our situation and misfortune, that I am obliged thus abruptly to shock the feelings of a father by the most unwelcome and unpleasing account of the untimely death of his much-esteemed and worthy son.

"It is with infinite concern that I find myself obliged to relate so distressing a circumstance; but however painful it is, I conceive myself under a necessity of preventing your family being shocked by the first recital of this melancholy event in a public News-Paper.

"Believe me, Sir, I most sincerely sympathise in your distress on this most unfortunate occasion; and permit me to add, that the loss of your worthy son is most sensibly and severely felt, both as an officer and a gentleman, by every individual of the regiment in which he served.

"I must take the liberty of mentioning, that he fell in the field in a most gallant manner at the storm of Fort Griswold, in New England.

"I shall not attempt to console you on this unexpected and unlooked-for event: Your own good sense will enable you to bear up against this severe stroke, by reflecting on the gallant manner in which he lost his life. I have therefore the honour to be with the greatest respect, Your's, &c."

From the London Papers, Nov. 15.

LONDON.

This afternoon, at one o'clock, dispatches arrived at the Secretary of State's Office for the American department, express from Sir Henry Clinton.—They were brought by the Lively sloop, Captain Manly, which sailed from Sandyhook on the 20th of October, and arrived at Falmouth the 13th instant. The leading articles of the information contained in them are as follows:—That the whole fleet, now under the command of Admiral Digby, had sailed from New-York on the 20th of October, being the very day on which the Lively sloop was dispatched from that place, to bring the intelligence to this country:—that a second Council of war had been held on the preceding evening, in which it was unanimously agreed to leave New-York, and, at all hazards, to proceed to the Chesapeak, to compel, if practicable, the French fleet to an engagement:——that Sir Henry himself went on board the fleet on the 19th, accompanied with 6000 men, intended for the relief of Lord Cornwallis, and that the numbers of the British fleet, in which the above soldiers were on board, were exactly 25 ships of the line, three of 50, four of 44, besides other large frigates, and fire-ships. The Lively brings also the farther agreeable information of the safe arrival of two ships of the line, the Prince William of 64 guns, and the Torbay of 74, from Jamaica, at New-York, as a reinforcement of the grand fleet under Admiral Digby.

Sir Henry Clinton's letters to the American Secretary bring with them the last accounts from Lord Cornwallis, which are brought down so late as to the 12th of October. His Lordship informs Sir Henry therein, that at that time he was in possession of the posts of York and Glocester, and adds, "at "the very moment I am writing, the French and Americans "are within 600 yards of me. On the 9th of October they "bombarded me so severely as to kill and wound upwards of "a hundred men, and on the 11th I had the misfortune to "lose thirty more." Notwithstanding these losses, however, his Lordship writes in the highest spirits, and says, if assistance is brought to him before the entire consumption of his provisions, he shall bid defiance to all the force the united power of the enemy can bring against him. The express further brings the important information of the safe arrival of the outward-bound fleet from this country at New-York. under convoy of the Centurion, and another man of war, consisting of upwards of 140 sail, laden with provisions and other necessary articles, of which both army and navy had begun to be extremely in want.

As soon as the arrival of the above dispatches, with some of their principal particulars, were authentically announced on 'Change, the stocks immediately rose one per cent.

This day, an express arrived at the Admiralty, with the agreeable news that the Albion man of war, of 74 guns, commanded by Captain George Bowyer, with forty sail of merchantmen from Jamaica, arrived yesterday in the Downs, all safe and well.

Yesterday, advice was received from Bristol of the Queen, Stavely; Rodney, Churnside; Wasp, Longdon; and the Thetis, Johnson, being arrived at that port from Jamaica. They parted with the fleet on the 1st instant, in long. 11. W. off Cape Clear, and bring the following intelligence: That a few days after they left Port Royal, they met with an exceeding hard gale of wind, which dispersed the fleet very much, and drove near sixty sail to leeward, with the Princess Royal, Ramillies, Torbay, and Prince William men of war; the other division consisting of about ninety-five sail, under convoy of the Albion, Ruby, and Janus men of war, fortunately got thro' the passage. The beginning of October, off the Capes of the Delaware, the Janus man of war parted company, and bore away for New York. She was very leaky, and made three-feet water an hour. A few days afterwards, a brig without a head foundered. On their passage a vessel joined the convoy, which had separated from the fleet in the gale of wind which happened off the east end, from whom they learnt that she, in company with several others, had come through the gulph, and parted afterwards. On the 10th of October, they met with a violent gale of wind off the Banks of Newfoundland, and the day following they perceived that several ships parted company. As several ships were in want of water, and other necessaries, it is imagined that the London ships are put into Ireland; the Cyrus, Gascoigne, Lord Howe, and another ship, foundered on the passage.

The agreeable advice of the Jamaica fleet being safe off Cork, standing for England, is confirmed by dispatches received by government.

Lord North has as much reason as any individual in the kingdom, to rejoice at the safe arrival of the Jamaica fleet; for sugar and rum, from which the principal part of the interest on the last loan was to arise, had risen to so extravagant a price, that in a very short time the consumption would have greatly decreased all over the kingdom, to the great detriment of the revenue.

The reports that have circulated lately of the intention of Government to withdraw the troops from America, turns out to be diametrically opposite to the truth, as it now appears that a larger body of forces will be sent, in the spring, than have been dispatched to that continent in any one year since the commencement of the war.

A certain law Lord, eminently distinguished for his knowledge in politics, and his great oratorical abilities, will very soon appear in public character. His Lordship and the late Earl of Chatham were of the same public principles with regard to American dependency; and it is in consequence of some late dangerous expressions in Parliament, that he has accepted the invitation.

Ministers are in great alarm about the formidable and extraordinary preparations which are making in Brest harbour, which, from secret intelligence received by them, they learn to be greater than was known to be providing there, in this or any preceding war.

Sir Hyde Parker has accepted the command in the East-Indies, in the room of Sir Edward Hughes, who comes home; and it is expected he will kiss hands to-morrow at St James's.

Sir George Rodney, it is confidently reported, will be ennobled, about the meeting of Parliament, previous to his resuming his West Indian command, which is now said to be fixed, in consequence of his happy restoration to health, since his arrival in England.

Lord Cornwallis, Sir Henry Clinton, and some who are at home, are also talked of to be enobled soon; the former to be made a Marquis, and invested with the order of the Garter.

A letter from Cadiz, by the way of Lisbon, has the following article: "What accounts you may have in England of the success of our arms at Minorca, I have not learned; but this I can assure you, that according to my information, and I have it from an officer who is just arrived from thence, they are no nearer taking that important fortaefs than they were the first week they landed there; we have lost a number of our best troops and many officers; and two days before my informant sailed from thence, a red hot ball from the garrison fell upon a powder magazine, which blew up and killed a great number of men."

Letters from Leghorn mention, that the *signal-man* at Minorca was bribed by the Spaniards, and by his not making the usual signals which are directed upon the appearance of ships, the enemy were advanced very near the island before the Governor had any information of their approach.

By the last accounts from France we are informed, that the squadron which sailed from Brest under the command of Monsr. Vaudreuil, two days before the return of our grand fleet, met with a violent storm, which has wrecked one ship, dismasted two others, and obliged him to return to Brest in a shattered condition.

Accounts say, that Gen. Washington having given Sir Henry Clinton the slip, arrived with the troops under his command at the head of the Elke on the 11th day of September, and was preparing to embark them to sail down to the Chesapeak, where they proposed to join the French.

Many people are misled by some of the newspapers to think that Admiral Digby has the command at New-York; but while Admiral Graves remains, the command does not devolve to Admiral Digby.

Yesterday Commodore Sir Richard Bickerton was at the levee at St James's, and kissed the King's hand on his promotion to that rank, and at the same time took leave of the King, on his setting off for Plymouth, to hoist his flag on board the Gibraltar man of war, in which he is to sail as Commander in Chief, and to take under his convoy all the outward-bound East-India fleet.

The Earl of Dunmore, when he arrives in America, is to have a separate command, and his Lordship is, if possible, to act always in Virginia.

From Torbay we have an account that the British Tar, a privateer of six guns, has put in there; the captain says, "That on the 27th of last month, being off Scilly, lay to under his bare pole, about a quarter past four in the afternoon he saw a very large ship founder about two miles to windward of him, and which he supposes to have been a Dutch East-Indiamen, and all hands perished."

Off Monday last, a privateer, fresh from Dunkirk, chased a ship quite into the Downs in sight of all the men of war; two cutters went after her, but she sailed so swift that she gained the harbour from whence she came before they could come up with her.

Two East-India ships have been built at Bombay for the Company, and a third is now on the stocks. They are built of a timber that grows on the island called Ticke, which is as durable as the best oak, and much easier worked.

The Trial East-India packet sailed from Galway in Ireland the 4th instant; her orders were sealed, so that it is not known where she was bound: A ship of the line and frigate, with several vessels under convoy for different ports, sailed at the same period.

The ships that are lately come from Bengal have their bottoms payed with a commodity called *Chinim*, which entirely prevents the destruction which the worms occasion.

It is now confidently said, that a general congress will be held at Brussels, for treating of a peace, during the present winter. The proposal comes from the Emperor, who has offered the city of Brussels for that purpose.

We hear Major O'Kelly has challenged all England to run a four-year old, a three-year old, and a two-year old, for one thousand guineas each, next Spring Meeting, at Newmarket, one mile or four; all got by Eclipse.

This day, at Guildhall, No. 27,684 was drawn a blank, but (as first-drawn) entitled to 500 l.

No. 41,620, 6016, prizes of 500 l.
No. 35,470, 6037, 17,269, prizes of 100 l.
And the following prizes of 50 l. each:
No. 25,826, 10,579, 8628, 2747, 41,310, 12,328, 2103, 38,330.

EPITAPH *in the Church Yard of Winchester.*

This Stone was erected to the Memory of WILLIAM HARRISON, a Grenadier of the North Hants, by his Comrades, as a Mark of their Esteem and Concern. He died of a Fever, Aug. 4, 1764.

HERE sleeps in Peace a Hampshire Grenadier,
Who caught his Death by drinking cold Small-Beer,
Soldiers, be wise from his untimely Fall,
And when ye're dry, drink Strong—or none at all.

This Memorial, being decayed, was renewed by the Officers of the Brigade of Royal Artillery, and of the West-Kent and Sussex Regiments, in Garrison at Winchester, A. D. 1781.

AN honest Soldier never is forgot,
Whether he die by Musket or by Pot.

PRICE of STOCKS, Nov. 13.

Bank Stock —	Ditto New Ann. 56¾ a ⅞.
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 70¼ a 71¼.	Ditto 1751, 55⅛ a ¼.
3½ per cent. 1758, 56¼.	India Stock, 139½.
3 per cent. con. 55⅛ a 57 a 56⅜.	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. red. con. 55 a 56.	India Bonds, par a 1 prem.
3 per cent. 1726, —	Exch. Bills, 1 s. disc.
Long Ann. 16½ a 5-16ths. a 7-16ths.	Navy Bills, 1¼ disc.
— Ann. 1777, —	3 per cent. Scrip. —
Ditto 1778, 12 3-16ths a ¼.	4 per cent. Scrip. —
South Sea Stock, —	Omnium, —
3 per cent. Old Ann. —	Bank Stock Scrip. 110¼.
	Lot. Tic. 16 l. 18 s. a 19 s. a 10 s.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Nov. 15.

"It is confidently asserted by the friends of Ministry, that the British fleet was within two days sail of the Chesapeak, when the Lively sloop left New York.

"The Centurion, convoy to the fleet with provisions, &c. from Ireland to New York, took, in her passage, a large ship from America bound to Martinico, with large masts and yards. The Centurion was ordered to follow the grand fleet which sailed from New York to the relief of Lord Cornwallis.

"Before Captain Manley left New York, advices had been received from Lord Cornwallis, of the 12th of October, with an account that Washington was 16,000 strong, had opened lines of circumvallation, and had raised 40 pieces of heavy cannon on one side, and 16 mortars on the other. Lord Cornwallis had sent a fire ship down York River, to fall upon two French men of war, who were obliged to cut their cables and run on shore, but were afterwards got off, though much damaged.

"Lord Cornwallis had provisions for full three weeks.

"From the power, spirit, and equipment of the great armament sent from New York, there was not a doubt but they would be able to dislodge the French fleet from their present strong hold in the Chesapeak, and relieve Lord Cornwallis from his embarrassed situation.

"The Lively saw Admiral Digby's fleet under weigh before she left New York; at which place it was that morning reported, by the Captain of a vessel just come in, that he heard a heavy firing in his passage, supposed to be an engagement between Lord Cornwallis and the French army. He further adds, that a French man of war of 64 guns was lost in the Chesapeak; and that Admiral Digby's cruizers had taken a large French ship, laden with masts and naval stores for the use of the enemy.

"Lord Cornwallis is by no means so desperately situated as may be imagined; for it is very possible for Sir Henry Clinton to join him, without attempting to force his way up the Chesapeak. He may pass by that bay, and land at Cape Lookout, and go up the New River; or at Cape Fear, and march up on the banks of the Pedee. The march, to be sure, must be tedious; but when the safety of an army, on which the fortune of an empire depends, is in question, no General could or would decline a march, merely because it would be tedious, if in the end it could extricate the army from the danger that threatens it."

Last Saturday night was married at Drumsheugh, Mr Trumbull, a woollen draper in Edinburgh, to Miss Maughan, daughter of Mr Maughan, an agreeable young lady to make the marriage state happy.

This morning, came on, before the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, the trial of Wilson Potts, indicted for the crimes of theft, piracy, rape, and murder. The Hon. Mr Henry Erskine, as counsel for the pannel, contended, that the trial could not proceed, on account of several legal objections, which he stated at considerable length. He was answered by Mr Solicitor General, to whom Mr Erskine replied. The Lord Advocate supported the opinion delivered by Mr Solicitor General; after which the Judge appointed Memorials upon what had been pled for both parties; the Memorial on the part of the Crown to be lodged in Court on Wednesday next, and that for the pannel on Friday thereafter. The Judge will pronounce his interlocutor on Monday next.

The John and Mary, Haw, from Petersburgh, is arrived in Yarmouth; she sailed out of Norway on the 28th ult. which time she left the convoy there.

The Betsey, Harding, is arrived at Yarmouth, one of the Sound fleet, but did not put into Norway.

New London is the chief town of a county of the same name in Connecticut province, on the west side of the Thames-River, and about three miles only from its mouth. The harbour is a very compleat one, will hold a number of shipping, and so deep that the vessels come up and lie to the wharfs, where they load and unload with the greatest facility. They have built and fitted out a number of privateers from thence since the American rupture. Grotton is on the other side of the river, but not a maritime town. Fort Griswold was built about two years ago, or rather begun to be built, for the security of the river; had it been completed and well managed, General Arnold would have found it much more difficult to have made any impression there.

New London is not more than 50 leagues from New York; the passage is through the sound between Long Island and the continent; Plumb island and Gardner's island, which are at the east of Long Island, are just at the mouth of the Thames River, not more than five or six miles distant.

Norwich river, up which the vessels (according to General Arnold's letter) from New London attempted an escape, is the west branch of the Thames. Norwich is a large town, situated at the conflux of that stream, from which it takes its name. It is only five leagues from New London, and the channel is both wide and deep.

Extract of a letter from Belfast.

"It is now pretty generally believed that no vessel was wrecked lately off Lairne, as reported here very strongly for some days past—but that the thirty-two men who were driven ashore near Knockagony Hill, belonged to a privateer that fought Captain Crawford's revenue cruiser off the Isle of Man some time ago, and who, it is supposed, was lying off the harbour's mouth on Tuesday last, and sent in their long boat for the purpose of cutting out the Success, Henderson, then lying with a most valuable cargo of linen, waiting for a wind in Carmoyle.—The gale of wind coming on, obliged them to run for safety in shore, where they landed, and afterwards dispersed through the country. The captain of a press-gang in Belfast went in pursuit of the body, but was not able to come up with them."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Nov. 13.

"The capture of the island of St Eustatia, though it has much distressed the enemy, has been a very severe stroke to the provision trade of this kingdom, and lessened the demand for barrel beef to such a degree as will cause considerable losses to the purchasers of fat cattle at the late fairs, who must be either obliged to sell them to the market butchees at a lower price than they bought, or drive them back to pasture until next year; it being computed by persons well versed in the trade, that the number of bullocks slaughtered this year will not exceed 130,000, whereas the number on an average of the last five years was upwards of 170,000.

"Yesterday, the Right Hon. Lord Annaly, the Hon. Mr Justice Robinson, and the Hon. Mr Justice Henn, opened the Court of King's Bench, upon a trial at bar removed by *certiorari* from a former assizes holden for the county of Kilkenny, upon a charge that Thomas O'Flaherty, late of the same county, Esq; was traitously murdered by the administration of poison; and that his wife, together with Thomas Lonnergan, a tutor in the family, had administered such poison, and, in consequence, on the 28th day of June 1778, Mr O'Flaherty died after a few hours illness. T. Lonnergan (Mrs O'Flaherty having absconded) took his trial, which commenced at ten in

morning and continued till about half after one this morning, when a moſt reſpectable jury from the county of Kilkenny, having received their charge from the bench, retired, and in an hour and twenty minutes returned their verdict, that the ſaid Thomas Lonnergan was guilty of the murder.———Margaret Murry, a ſervant in the family, and indicted for aiding abetting this horrid crime, will be tried on Friday next.

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Monday, Nov. 12.*

Order of the day was read, for receiving the report from the Committee of Supply. The Right Hon. John Foſter reported. Agreed to the report.

He then moved, That it be an inſtruction to the Committee of Ways and Means, to conſider of the duties on the woollens, cottons, and other goods exported to the Colonies, and the ſeveral goods imported therefrom; and alſo, the duties on ſail cloth and refined ſugars imported. Ordered accordingly.

He alſo moved, that the reports of the Committees of Supply and Accounts be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Ordered accordingly.

Mr *O'Hara* called for the order of the day being read, for the Houſe going into a Committee on the heads of the bill, for better regiſtering freeholds.

The order being read,

Mr *Foſter* oppoſed the motion for the Houſe now going into the Committee, as there was more material buſineſs, of great object, before the Houſe. He allowed the bill to be a material one, but declared he thought it a dangerous bill, and he was therefore againſt the principles of the bill, and that it ought to be poſtponed till the uſual material buſineſs was gone through.

Mr *O'Hara* ſaid, the bill was loſt laſt ſeſſion by delay.

Sir *Lucius O'Brien* was of opinion, without ſomething was done by a proper law before the next general election, it would be impoſſible and dangerous, in caſe of a conteſted election, to run the riſk and great expence ariſing within the walls of the Houſe.

Mr *O'Hara* agreed to withdraw his motion.

Sir *Henry Cavendiſh* moved, That it be an inſtruction to the Committee on the heads of the bill for better regulating trials on conteſted elections, to receive a clauſe, that the written teſtimony of any witneſs, ſigned by him, and given on ſuch conteſted election, ſhall be read and admitted in evidence againſt him towards conviction, on a trial for perjury.

This was oppoſed by Mr *Montgomery* and other members.

Sir *Henry* declared he would not preſs the motion at preſent.

Mr *Robert Fitzgerald* preſented heads of a bill for allowing perſons in office further time to qualify.

Referred to a Committee of the whole Houſe.

Sir *Lucius O'Brien* moved, That Mr Witherall, Depute examinator of Cuſtoms, be ordered to attend the Committee of Ways and Means. This was oppoſed as delaying the Committee, and the motion given up.

The order of the day was called for, for going into the Committee of Ways and Means.

Sir *Lucius O'Brien* aroſe, and before the Houſe went into the Committee of Ways and Means, he, in a clear and maſterly manner, ſtated his ideas of the ſtate of the trade of this kingdom, particularly with Portugal and Spain; that it was more prudent and juſt to abate the laſt additional duty on Spaniſh wines, and make them equal to the moſt favoured nations, as they took more of the Britiſh and our manufactures than all the reſt of Europe, and there was an old Engliſh ſaying, "Peace with Spain, and war with all the world beſide:" That there was an end of all treaty, he ſuppoſed, with Portugal; and he looked on the duty on the Spaniſh wines, an unavailing duty.

He was anſwered by Mr *Foſter* and Mr *Eden*, who ſhewed there was no impropriety in the duties on the Spaniſh wines.

The Committee of Ways and Means ſat, Mr Foſter in the Chair.

Mr *Grattan* ſaid, as the Houſe had gone into the Committee, he would to-morrow bring on the ſugar duties, though ſeveral gentlemen had requeſted him to bring on the mutiny bill.

The *Attorney-General* candidly replied, that the gentleman might bring on the mutiny bill to-morrow, and bring on the ſugar buſineſs on Wedneſday, if he thought proper, which was aſſented to.

The *Attorney-General*, on opening the Committee of Ways and Means, declared he had no new taxes or additional ones to propoſe, but ſuch as unavoidably muſt happen on the equalizing the duties by the enlargement of our trade, particularly on tobaccoes and other articles.

Mr *Foſter* reported from the Committee, of their coming to ſeveral reſolutions.

Ordered to ſit again.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

The following THOUGHTS *are dedicated, with much reſpect, to Sir* ADAM FERGUSON, *Bart.*

MANY people think it probable, and ſurely every one admits it is poſſible, that Britain may loſe the ſovereignty of America. Although we, no doubt, ſhall always retain part of her commerce, the above ſuppoſed loſs infers, that Britain will thereby be deprived of one great reſource of recruits for her navy: It behoves us, therefore, to look forward for means of ſupplying this want.

The maritime power of ancient Greece, though much inferior to ours, nevertheleſs ſhows us, that a navy, and a great one too, may be ſupported without extenſive commerce. Money will find ſhips; and, in reality, a naval militia is no more an impoſſibility in nature than a military one.

This idea, though not abſurd, may, however, be too violent for modern manners; and poſſibly, with reſpect to money, it may be impracticable: We muſt, therefore, truſt to the ordinary and more natural means, *viz.* extenſive commerce, for the ſupport of our navy.

I have taken it for granted that we muſt loſe America, either in whole, or, at leaſt, in the greateſt part. France and Spain are the cauſe of this loſs; and, therefore, in juſtice, we are entitled to take from them an equivalent. Succeſs in our attempts upon the French and Spaniſh Weſt Indies, is not abſolutely at our command. The attempt, however, is neceſſary; and the hiſtory of the laſt war proves, that the thing can be done. The ways and means I leave to connoiſſeurs by profeſſion.

The American war is ſaid to coſt us eight millions of money, beſides a waſte of men moſt ſhameful, becauſe noway uſeful or deciſive. It is time to alter this plan. I would, therefore, ceaſe hoſtilities againſt America. I would confine my operations there to the defence of a few ports, to be declared perfectly free. I would abſtract, at leaſt, four millions from the American war, and add it to my fleet. Four millions is equal to 66,000 ſeamen, at 60 l. *per* man *per annum*. The northern powers would find it their intereſt to ſell, ready made, ſhips of war at a profit of 20 *per cent.* and Hiſpaniola alone would be compenſation in full.

As I pretend not to the ſpirit of prophecy, I will not take it upon me to foretel how America would act in the caſe now ſtated. I think it poſſible that ſhe would ſoon be in poſſeſſion of Spaniſh America. If the miſeries of that great empire are changed into happineſs and freedom, by deſcendants of Britons, how glorious a contraſt to the villanies of Charles, of Philip, of Cortez, and of Pizarro! For the honour of mankind, I hope this ſubject is reſerved for hiſtoric truth, and for the lyre of a heaven-inſpired bard. The Antonines and Demitian were natives of the ſame country. Here the ſuperiority of Britain will be complete.

Whilſt America is advancing in her pregnancy to a ſignal revolution, in the mean time the Scots fiſhery, and the carrying trade, might be made great ſtores for naval recruits. The weſtern iſlands are the great ſcene of the fiſhery. The great Canal is an important point already gained. If the *Board of Trade* was to dedicate its attention to the Scots fiſhery alone, the Board would then avoid the opprobry with which ſmall-traſh retailers have endeavoured to load it.

This fiſhery is ſo important, when conſidered as a nurſery for ſeamen, that, rather than miſs the object in view, I would purchaſe a weſtern iſland, expel the preſent indolents, and people it with Dutchmen. At all events, allow coal to be imported to theſe poor, very poor iſlanders, duty free. Exempt them, indeed, from every tax or duty, as it relates to their own conſumption; and, laſtly, in place of a bounty upon veſſels fettered with impoſſible conditions, give the bounty upon the quantity of fiſh cured.

Cheap freights, *cæteris paribus*, will command the carrying trade againſt every competition. Our ports are always open. Our national character for honeſty and diſpatch is favourably eſtabliſhed. In order, however, to add weight to our competition, the trade ſhould be encouraged with bounties. This ſeems as juſt, and as neceſſary to national ſafety, as a bounty of ten guineas to a military recruit. Ship-timber, iron, hemp, beer, ſalted proviſions, candles, &c. all pay duties to Government. A drawback upon theſe articles would have great effects. I have already ſaid, that the ports of Britain are always open; whereas the ports of the Baltic are always, and the ports of Holland are often frozen up during winter. Theſe facts, I think, give us an undoubted commercial advantage, by which Great Britain, rather than Holland or the Baltic, ought to be the granary of the north.

If the above advantages are obtained, our ſtate, as a maritime power, may ſtill uphold its greateſt former extent, even although America ſhould become independent. Beſides, we acquire an important advantage, in having an empire better adjuſted as to its conſtituent parts, more tenable, ſafer both as to immediate and remote events, and thereby more durable; whereas we know, by the hiſtory of Rome, of Alexander, and of Charlemagne, that too extenſive an empire always falls into pieces, and dreadful is the fall thereof.

Edin. Nov. 15. 1781. NERVA.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

Nov. 19. Speedwell, Reid, from London, with goods.
Betty, Peattie, from Ely, with wheat.

SAILED,

Betty and Bell, Allan, for Hull, with goods.
John and Janet, Spittal, for Newcaſtle, with goods.
Mally, Brodie, for Portſeaſton, with wool.
Hetland Van Waas, Grainfeldt, for Oſtend, with goods.
Wind S. W.

GREENOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

Nov. 15. Fanny, Campbell, from Jamaica, with ſugar and rum, &c.
Minerva, Speirs, from ditto, with ditto.
Mary, Hunter, from ditto, with ditto.
Commerce, Symon, from ditto, with ditto.
Argyle, Campbell, from Dub'n, with goods.
Greenock, M'Kinlay, from ditto, with ditto.

SEQUESTRATION *by the* COURT *of* SESSION.

James Broadfoot, in Barlachlane.

TWO ENSIGNCIES TO BE SOLD.

ONE in the firſt Battalion of the 42d Regiment of Foot, commanded by Lord John Murray; the other in the 76th Regiment, commanded by Lieut. Colonel Commandant John Macdonell. Both regiments are in America.

For particulars, apply to Mr Robert Steell, in No. 7. Tokenham. Yard, London; and George Tod writer in Edinburgh.

To be LET for ſuch a number of years as may be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitſunday next,

THE Farm KILDRUMY, either with or without the Houſe and Garden; or in whole or by lots, as offerers may appear.

The Farm is advantageouſly and pleaſantly ſituate in the county of Nairn, two miles weſt of Nairn, and within five miles of Fort George. It conſiſts of 76 acres of old in-field; 22 acres of out-field; 54 acres of green-moſs (whereof 38 acres has already been drained and cultivated); 92 acres of green-paſture; 84 acres of muir-ground; and 15 acres of peat-moſs.

Part of the arable lands are incloſed. The green moſſes have a good water-fall, and are ſurrounded with gravel, and great part of the muir-ground is capable of improvement.

The Dwelling-houſe and offices are in exceeding good repair. The houſe conſiſts of five fire-rooms, two cloſets, cellars and garrets, excluſive of two wings, containing the kitchen, girnel-houſe, rooms for ſervants, and various other conveniencies. The garden, which conſiſts of upwards of an acre, is well ſtored with fruit-trees.

Propoſals for a ſet may be made or tranſmitted to Dr John Alves, phyſician in Inverneſs, to Mr Alexander Hay, writer in Nairn, with whom a plan of the farm is lodged; to Mr William Dunbar town-clerk of Forres, or to Mr David Cumming at Millhill, near Nairn, who will ſhow the premiſſes.

JUDICIAL SALE—BY ADJOURNMENT.

Subjects to be ſet up in lots at lower upſet Sums.

TO be SOLD by roup, within the New Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 22d day of November inſt. betwixt the hours of two and four in the afternoon,

The Remaining SUBJECTS belonging to JAMES TURNBULL merchant in Eyemouth, being the HOUSES and YARDS in the town of Eyemouth, and county of Berwick, in the following Lots, *to wit*,

LOT I. The Tenement of Houſes and Granaries in Eyemouth, with the pertinents, acquired from Sir James Home, in one lot, at the upſet ſum of 219 l. 5 s. ſterling, being at the rate of nine years purchaſe.

LOT II. The large Houſe poſſeſſed by James Turnbull and others, and the reſt of the Houſes in Eyemouth, with the Yards and pertinents belonging to the common debtor, in one lot, at the upſet ſum of 348 l. 6 s. 5 d. 8-12ths ſterling, being at the rate of ten years purchaſe.

The ſubjects, holding, and deductions, are particularly deſcribed and ſtated in the act and articles of roup, which may be ſeen by applying to Alexander Roſs depute clerk of Seſſion, or Thomas Cockburn writer to the ſignet; and perſons intending to purchaſe may alſo apply for information to David Renton writer in Eyemouth.

FOR LONDON,

The Sloop BELMONT CASTLE,

GEORGE BOYD MASTER,

NOW lying at the eaſt ſhore of Newburgh in Fife, taking in goods, to ſail with the firſt convoy, which is expected ſoon.

Goods ſent to Perth for this ſhip, will be taken in by Thomas Stewart ſhip-maſter, or by Patrick Stewart ſtore-maſter there, who has proper cellars, where the goods will be lodged, free of cellar-rent or charges for trouble, paying only the neceſſary outlay.

The ſhip has good accommodation for paſſengers.

INTIMATION

To the CREDITORS of JOHN PRINGLE of Crichton, and ROBERT RUTHERFORD of Fairnlee.

THE Creditors are deſired, without delay, to lodge in the hands of Alexander Farquharſon accomptant in Edinburgh, or Hugh Bremner his clerk, their grounds of debt, with oaths on the verity, ſpecifying the particular ſums reſting to them, the annual rents due, and the payments (if any) made, that the Truſtee may be enabled to draw up a correct ſtate of the debts, a ſcheme of diviſion of the prices of the lands now ſold, and of the other funds collected for their payment.

As this diviſion will be final, the creditors muſt blame themſelves, if they neglect to produce, and ſo are omitted.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JAMES DUNLOP late Merchant in Glaſgow.

THE Truſtees for the Creditors of Mr Dunlop have reſolved, with the approbation of the Commiſſioners, to divide among the ſaid creditors, at Whitſunday next, the whole funds recovered ſince making the firſt dividend in November 1772: And they intimate to thoſe who have not received the firſt dividend, if there are any, that if they do not prove their debts, and lodge their claims in the hands of Cland Marſhall writer in Glaſgow, agent for the Truſtees, between and Candlemas next, they will be excluded from both dividends, as the Truſtees will make a final diviſion of the whole funds remaining in their hands.

Glaſgow, 29th Auguſt 1781.

Alexander Speirs.
Andrew Blackburk.
Andrew Sym.

[From the changeableneſs of the weather, at this ſeaſon, colds are remarkably frequent. The experience of more than thirty years has evinced the ſuperior efficacy of Sir JOHN HILL's BALSAM OF HONEY to moſt other Medicines, for that diſorder in all its various ſtages. It is therefore recommended to perſons labouring under this prevailing diſtemper, with that confidence which former ſucceſſes authoriſes.]

PECTORAL BALSAM of HONEY,

For CONSUMPTIONS, COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, &c.

THE experience of more than 30 years, in which this valuable medicine has been taken, with ſucceſs, by an incredible number of people, is the beſt proof that poſſibly can be exhibited in its favour.—The ſuperior virtue it poſſeſſes over every other hitherto invented, in the cure of Colds, Coughs, Hoarſeneſs, Catarrhs, Aſthmas, and Conſumptions, is univerſally acknowledged. This has induced mean and intereſted perſons to attempt counterfeits, with which they have ſometimes impoſed upon the unwary. The Public are therefore reſpectfully acquainted, that the genuine medicine is ſold, by appointment of Sir JOHN HILL's Executrix, in bottles, 3 s. each, with bills of directions, by GEORGE REID Printer, at his houſe, bottom of Fiſher's Land Cloſe, Lawn-market, and no where elſe in Edinburgh.

The Balſam of Honey, within thoſe few years, has been found uſeful in other diſeaſes; ſuch as the Gravel, Cholic, and Evil. It may be taken at all times; nor are any particular rules of life neceſſary.

Of whom may be had,

2. ESSENCE of WATER-DOCK, for the SCURVY, LEPROSY, and all CUTANEOUS DISORDERS.

3. For the GRAVEL. TINCTURE of GOLDEN ROD Price 4 s. the bottle.

And the following MEDICINES, at 3 s. each bottle.

4. VERONICA, or SPEEDWELL DROPS; for ſtrengthening weakened conſtitutions, whether impaired by long illneſs, or hurt by too free living, or from ill cured diſeaſes.

5. LETTUCE JUICE; to ſerve the purpoſes of Laudanum; without its danger. It poſſeſſes the virtues of Opium, but it has not its diſguſtful taſte, ill ſmell, or miſchievous effects. Taken at night, it gives reſt; in the day-time, eaſe and cheerfulneſs; having the effect of cordials, without their heat.

6. TINCTURE of POLYPODY. The FAMILY PURGE. The celebrated CATHARTIC of the ancient Greeks. It is ſafe, pleaſant and effectual. It operates within an hour or two after taking; and that without the leaſt uneaſineſs, griping, or ſharpneſs. In habitual coſtiveneſs, it is the beſt of all medicines, becauſe it does not bind afterwards.

7. ESSENCE of RESTHARROW, for the Gravel and Stone. To diſſolve the ſtone in the bladder, ſays Dr Hill, has baffled all the attempts I have ever made; but the good is infinite that will be obtained by the root of Reſtharrow, in every other ſtate of this terrible diſeaſe, and eaſe, with ſafety, will be had, even in that worſt of all. For thoſe who cannot get the root, this Eſſence is prepared. It immediately ſoftens and cleanſes the paſſages; cauſes a great and eaſy flow of urine; and ſoon brings down the gravel and ſmall ſtones, with leſs pain.

8. VOLATILE SPIRIT of FEVERFEW, for the cure of Head-achs, and Prevention of Palſies and Apoplexies, often following the worſt kinds of them.

9. ALOEDARIAN DROPS, for diſorders of the ſtomach, and chronic diſeaſes which thence derive their origin; for ſtrengthening broken conſtitutions, and ſoftening the decays of age.

10. RED SPEEDWELL DROPS, for heats and redneſs in the face.

11. CARLINE TINCTURE, excellent for a wandering gout; and for ſtrengthening the ſtomach and opening obſtructions.

12. The CYRENÆAN JUICE, for NERVOUS DISORDERS. It cures head-achs, fits, tremblings, ſpaſms, weakneſs, vapours, and melancholy: it ſoftens phlegm; keeps the bowels properly open; and cures all hyſterical complaints. It is alſo a certain cure for the convulſive and common Aſthma.

13. BALSAMIC TINCTURE of AGRIMONY, for the cure of the JAUNDICE, and other diſorders of the LIVER.

14. TINCTURE of SAGE, for the Weakneſs of Age.

15. PECTORAL BALSAM of HONEY, for the cure of Colds; Coughs, Hoarſeneſs, Catarrhs, Aſthmas, Conſumptions, &c.

16. TINCTURE of CENTAURY, for WEAK STOMACHS.

17. GERMANDER DROPS, for Slow Fevers, or Nervous Fevers, which affect the ſpirits.

18. LIQUID EXTRACT of HEMLOCK, for the Cure of CANCERS.

19. TINCTURE of SPLEENWORT, for the cure of Hypochondriacal Diſorders.

20. GENUINE TINCTURE of VALERIAN, for Nervous Diſorders. 2 s. 6 d.

21. PETASITE POWDERS, for the cure of Fevers. From the experience of more than ten years, in a great variety of caſes, this powder has been found effectual in the cure of Fevers, and incapable of doing any harm, or of producing any violent effects. It is ſold at 3 s the ſix papers. One paper is a doſe.

22. SPAR TINCTURE, for the Cure of the GRAVEL; Pains in the back and loins; Ulcerations of the kidneys, and urinary paſſages, and ſmall STONES.

23. CELANDINE, for the PILES; a medicine which regulates their diſcharges; prevents their ever being obſtructed, or ever bleeding too freely; moderates the pain, and preſerves the health.

24. SONCHUS JUICE, for the Cure of DEAFNESS. It is prepared from the Juice of the Great Creeping Sow Thiſtle, with uſeful additions; and has cured multitudes of perſons, ſome in a condition thought beyond cure by very judicious practitioners.

Of whom alſo may be had,

Mr HILL's, or the ORMSKIRK MEDICINE, for the Cure of the BITE of a MAD DOG. Price 5 s. 3 d. the doſe.

LIKEWISE,

FREEMAN's ANTISCORBUTIC BITTER DROPS, price 3 s. the bottle.———N. B. Any perſon who takes half a dozen bottles together, will have them at 15 s.

The CYPRIAN PREVENTIVE, price 10 s. 6 d. each, in bottle or powder.

CHINESE LOTION, price 5 s. the bottle.

Edinburgh SYPHILITIC ANTIDOTE, 5 s. the ſmall, and 8 s. 6 d. the large bottle.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on the 16th January next, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

The LANDS of LINDSAYLANDS, lying in the county of Clydesdale, and parish of Biggar, and situate upon the banks of the Clyde, within half a mile of that town. They are of a good quality, completely inclosed, the hedges thriving, as also some young plantations. The lands are let to three substantial tenants, whose farm-houses are all in good repair; the rent between 160 and 170 l. per annum. For encouragement of bidders, the upset price will be 3500 l. Sterling.

The progress of writs, rental, articles of roup, and plan of the lands, to be seen in the hands of Thomas Smith writer, Argyle's Square, who will inform as to further particulars.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills for the time, or the Lord Ordinary on the bills for the preceding and subsequent weeks, within the Parliament or New Session House in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 28th day of November curt. betwixt the hours of four and six o'clock afternoon,

The LANDS of HALCRAIG, called the MAINS, with the Mansion-house of Halcraig, office-houses, dovecotes, orchards, yards, and pertinents, comprehending therein the house commonly called *Scouler's Hall*, grounds, and others; as also, the haill Woods and Planting growing on the said lands; lying in the parish of Carluke, and shire of Lanark; together with the teinds, parsonage and vicarage of the said Mains. The yearly free rent of these lands, as proved in the process of sale, amounts to 64 l. 18 s. 11¼ d. sterling; and they hold of Sir James Stewart of Coltness, Bart. for payment of 1 l. 5 s. sterling of feu-duty yearly.

The upset price at which they are to be exposed is 1428 l. 17 s. 1 d. sterling, being twenty-two years purchase of the free rent.

Upon the said lands there is a substantial good mansion-house, consisting of three floors, covered with blue slate, built within these fifteen years, at a considerable expence; and a copse-wood, consisting, by the plan, of ten acres and upwards; and no value is put on the said mansion-house and copse-wood, which must afford great encouragement to purchasers in offering for these subjects.

The progress, which is clear, and the conditions of roup, may be seen in the hands of Mr George Kirkpatrick depute clerk of session, or Mr Samuel Mitchelson junior clerk to the signet.—For particulars, intended purchasers may apply to Mr James Cunnison, sheriff clerk of Lanark at Hamilton; and the servant at the house of Halcraig will show the same and the lands.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

SALE OF LANDS IN MID-LOTHIAN AND PEEBLES-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 21st of November inst. between the hours of five and six afternoon,

The Lands and Estates of NEWHALL and CARLOPS, with the coal and lime thereon, lying contiguous within the parishes of Pennycuick and Linton, along the side of the turnpike-road leading from Edinburgh to Linton, and twelve miles from Edinburgh. The free rent of the lands of Newhall is about 260 l. Sterling, exclusive of the coal and lime. On Newhall there is a good mansion-house, and water brought into it with lead pipes, and a cistern at the house; also, a new built court of offices. It is pleasantly situated on a fine trouting river, and the plantations are in a thriving condition. The free rent of the lands of Carlops, exclusive of the coal and lime, is about 256 l. Sterling. The coal and lime on both estates are now out of lease, but, by the last tack, were set at 52 l. 4 s. Sterling. These estates lie contiguous; the farm-houses on both are newly built and in good condition. The lands of Newhall hold of the Crown, and afford a free-hold qualification in the county of Mid-Lothian.—The lands of Carlops hold of a subject superior for payment of a small feu-duty; and the teinds of both estates are valued and exhausted.

The above estates of Newhall and Carlops are to be set up either together, at the upset price of 10,500 l. sterling; or separately,

The lands of Newhall at the upset price of 5600 l. sterling; and

The lands of Carlops at the upset price of 5200 l. sterling:

Or both to be set up in smaller lots, as purchasers shall incline.

AS ALSO, That LODGING or DWELLING-HOUSE, with the Area, Stables, Hay-lofts, and others, which belonged to William Hay of Newhall, now deceased, lying on the north side of the Canongate of Edinburgh, in the close called *Stratton's* or *Wilkie's Close*, a little below Crichton's coach-yard, possessed by Mrs Reid of Innernethy, at the yearly rent of 25 l. sterling. The upset price whereof to be only 300 l. sterl.

The title-deeds, tacks of the farms, and a plan and measurement of the lands of Newhall, and articles of sale, may be seen in the hands of James Keay writer, Prince's Street, Ediaburgh; to whom, or to Mr David Russell accomptant in Edinburgh, any person inclining to purchase by private bargain may apply, before the day of roup.

William Ramage at Nine-mile-burn will show the grounds.

At CARRON for LONDON,

To sail November 27. 1781,

THE Carron Shipping Company's Vessel The FORTH, JOHN HENDERSON Master, mounting 12 twelve pounders, and men answerable. For freight or passage, apply to Mr G. Hamilton, Glasgow; or to the Carron Shipping Company, at Carron Wharf.

N. B. The Carron vessels are fitted out in the most complete manner for defence, at a very considerable expence, and are well provided with small arms.—Able-bodied Landmen, who are desirous to serve on board those vessels for three years certain, will meet with the best encouragement, and be protected; and all Mariners, Recruiting Parties, Soldiers upon furlow, and all other steerage passengers, who have been accustomed to the use of fire arms, and will engage to assist in defending themselves, shall be accommodated with their passage to or from London, upon satisfying the masters for their provisions, which in no instance shall exceed 10 s. 6 d. sterling.

The Carron vessels sail regularly, as usual, without waiting for convoy.

UPON Thursday the 20th of December next, there is to be SOLD by public roup, within the house of Mrs Driver vintner in Montrose, betwixt the hours of three and four afternoon,

The Vessel the LONDON PACKET of Montrose, smack rigged, burden about 80 tons, with her float-boat, as she presently lies in the harbour of Montrose.

This vessel is in good condition, well found, and in every respect fit for immediate employ. She was some years ago only built for the London trade, and is exceedingly proper either for that or for the Baltic trade, having for some time past been occasionally employed in both.

The conditions of sale, and inventary of the ship's materials, will be seen in the hands of Charles Thomson writer in Montrose, any time betwixt and the day of sale.

SALE OF A SHIP.

TO be SOLD by auction, at Lawson's Coffeehouse, Leith, on Tuesday the 27th day of November current, betwixt the hours of twelve and one afternoon,

The Brigantine BECKY AND HARRIET, about 100 tons burden, built in America eight years ago, prize to the Lively Privateer, and now lying in Leith harbour.

For inventories of the ship, and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs Ramsay, Williamson, and Co. Leith.

TO be SOLD by voluntary roup, in the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 28th November curt. betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

That FIELD lately belonging to Mr Alexander

Learmouth, on the east side of Leith Walk, near the foot of it, inclosed to the Walk and to the north by stone dikes and hedges, and to the east and south by hedges.—On the east there is a rill of excellent water from the Calton Hill. The front to the Walk is about 242 feet in length, and is an agreeable situation for building on. It consists of about three English acres and six perches.

There is to be sold with it, the Superiority of a Subfeu of an adjacent Field, some time ago feued to Robert Bull junior, and now belonging to Alexander Home, son to the deceased Alexander Home of Manderston. Both the property and superiority to be sold hold of the Trinity Hospital, Edinburgh.

The process of writs and conditions of roup, with a plan of the ground, are to be seen in the hands of James Sommers writer in Edinburgh, to whom, or to Alexander Ross depute clerk of session, any person wanting to be informed of other particulars may apply.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 20th November curt. betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of NEWFIELD,

lying in the parish of Dundonald, within four miles of the towns of Irving and Kilmarnock, and eight of the county town of Ayr. These lands are sufficiently inclosed, and divided by hedges and belts of planting. The proprietor has been several years in the natural possession of the whole, and has laid out very considerable sums in improvement. There is an exceeding good house upon the estate, with a suitable garden, and offices of all kinds.

The grounds abound with coal, which may be brought to yield considerable returns, being well situated for sales, and within a very few miles of lime.

The lands hold of a subject-superior, for payment of small feu-duties, and the teinds are valued.

A plan of the estate, with the progress and articles of sale, may be seen by applying to Mr David Russel accomptant in Edinburgh, William Dick writer to the signet, or the proprietor at Newfield.

AS ALSO,

The SUPERIORITY of the four-merk Land of old extent of BRAIDILAND, lying in the baillery of Cunningham, and shire of Ayr.

The old extent of these lands, which are holden of the Crown, is ascertained by a retour prior to 1681, and they give a qualification in the county. The progress may be seen, by applying as above.

AND

The Lands of LETHAM, lying in the parish of Arngask, and shire of Fife. They are of considerable extent, and have been in grass for several years.

They are held of a subject, for payment of a small feu-duty.

Andrew Murray of Conland, near Kinross, will inform as to particulars; and the progress and measurement may be seen, by applying as above.

SALE of ROSSIE and CRAIG.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee house, Edinburgh, on Thursday the 6th of December 1781, betwixt the hours of 5 and 7 afternoon,

The LANDS and ESTATE of ROSSIE and CRAIG, with the Ferry of Ferryden, the Island of Inchbrayock, and the Salmon Fishings on the river South Esk, and on the sea-shore belonging thereto.

This estate lies along the south side of the said river, opposite to the town of Montrose, and extends from the mouth of the river about four miles westward, deriving much beauty and many advantages from its vicinity to the river, to the town and harbour of Montrose, and to lime-quarries of good quality.

It consists of about 2000 Scots (or 2500 English) acres, divided into farms of various extent, and subdivided into fields from 7 to 15 acres, with thriving thorn and whin hedges, all in general well watered; and there is around the house of Rossie about 140 acres remarkably well laid down in grass, some of it very old, to which a purchaser can have immediate access. When the common of Rossie is divided, this estate will be entitled to several hundred acres as its share of that improveable muir. The farm houses and offices are well built, in excellent repair, and mostly covered with slate.

The free yearly rent of the land-estate, exclusive of the salmon-fishings, but including mill, ferry, and house rent, and the price of 313 bolls 3 firlots meal and bear, computed at 10 s. per boll, is about 154 l.

The salmon-fishings are at present in the heritor's own hand, but the rent of the river-fishing, when last set, was 222 l. Sterling per annum, exclusive of an extensive fishing on the sea-shore, lately acquired, and never yet properly tried; so that the whole, including the Annatt, may be estimated at about 247 l.

The land-rent is only about 15 s. per Scots acre over-head; and the mansion-house of Rossie and Craig, the gardens of Rossie, a large pigeon-house, and 160 acres of thriving plantations, are not rentalled. There is also full-grown ash and other timber-trees, fit for cutting, of considerable value.

The whole estate, except a part of the salmon-fishings, holds blench of the Crown, and being valued in the cess-books at 2100 l. Scots, entitles the proprietor to make five freehold qualifications in the county of Forfar.

The tithes are valued, and held under a lease from the New College of St Andrew's for payment of a small tack-duty, and above 60 years of the lease are yet to run.

There is a very good large mansion-house at Rossie, with all sorts of offices and out-houses in proper repair; and the garden and policy is very extensive, and has great command of water, applied both to use and pleasure.

The old mansion-house at Craig, with very little repair, might be made a most commodious residence, having gardens of considerable extent, surrounded with fruit-walls and full-grown trees; and the gardens, both here and at Rossie, are well stocked with fruit-trees of the best kinds.

There is a commodious harbour at Ferryden, and a large fishing-village of well-built houses for above 50 families, with a tavern, and good accommodation for malting and stabling; and there are other smaller villages upon the estate, which, from the advantage of situation, are daily increasing.

The post-road passes through the estate, and the roads to the mansion houses and to the different farms are in exceeding good repair.

The large bason formed by the sea to the westward of the town and harbour of Montrose, being seen from both the houses of Craig and Rossie, add to the beauty of their situation, which also commands the view of a rich, extensive, and populous country.

This estate will be exposed together, or in the following Lots, viz.

LOT I.—The Barony of ROSSIE, comprehending the mansion-house, gardens, parks, and policy of Rossie, the East and West Mains, the lands of Westertown, Monboy, Kinnoull, Hull's Fauld, Forrester's Croft, Geighty-burn, Ballstute, and Baldovie Den, the mills and mill-lands of Rossie and Holl-mill, and all that part of the lands of Balgove lying west of the old avenue to the church and Barhills field, down to the brick-kills and full-sea bay, amounting altogether to about 1500 Scots acres, and paying about 1100 l. per annum of yearly free rent.

LOT II.—The Barony of CRAIG, comprehending the house and gardens of Craig, and the farm called Barns of Craig, and that part of the lands of Balgove lying east of the line above mentioned; also the lands and village of Ferryden, and the lands of Higham, and whole other lands lying east of the Barns of Craig, with the island of Inchbrayock, the houses on the water-side, and the whole salmon-fishings in the river and along the sea-shore, which, including the harbour-dues, the mussel-scalp, and a reasonable value for the fishings, may be estimated altogether at a clear rent of about 700 l. per annum.

Thomas Scott, writer to the signet, will show the progress of writs, with the tacks, rentals, and conditions of sale; and for further particulars apply to Alexander Farquharson, accountant in Edinburgh, who has power to sell by private bargain.

To the Musical Instrument and Cabinet Makers, Inlayers, &c.

SOLD at J. HANSLER's Warehouse, No. 1. New Round Court, Strand, London, exceeding good old dry FIDDLE WOOD of all sorts, Sounding Boards for Harpsichords and Pianofortes; also, Holly and Air Veneers, white or dyed in various beautiful colours; and all sorts of Hard Woods, wholesale or retail; and much cheaper than any usually sold. Constant attendance is given, and all orders for town and country duly attended to with great care, by sending letters directed as above.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

AT a Meeting of the Creditors of the deceased MALCOLM GILLESPIE writer in Dumblane, on the 10th current, it was resolved, that the whole Creditors should lodge, in the hands of John Rob jun. in Dumblane, their grounds of debt, with decrets thereon, betwixt and the last Tuesday of December next, in order that a division may be made of the funds in his hands; which was appointed to be on the 2d day of January next.

The Creditors are therefore hereby advertised, that those of them who fail complying with this public intimation of the said resolution of the meeting, will be cut off from any share in the division.

Not to be repeated.

SALE of LAND in the County of Forfar.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by public auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 5th day of December next, at five o'clock in the afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of KINNORDY and INVERCARITY, lying in the parishes of Kirriemuir, Tannadyce, Lentrathen, and Glenisla, and shire of Forfar, the yearly free rent whereof, including the rises which take place in 1781, is 1755 l. 13 s. 3 d. Sterling.—There is a great number of services and carriages not rentalled, which, at the ordinary conversions, would amount to about 50 l. sterling per annum; and in 1782, and three following years, additional rises come on to the extent of about 35 l.

The lands lie mostly contiguous, in the rich and agreeable country of *Strathmore*, about three miles from Forfar, nine from Brechin, and much the same distance from Cupar of Angus, all good market towns.

The estate is very extensive and improveable, having inexhaustible *marle* and *moss*; the *first* of which, for many years past, has produced about 200 l. the *last* about 50 l. per annum; and the demand is increasing, the marle for season 1780 having produced 370 l. There is a large improveable muir in the neighbourhood of the marle; of which, on a legal division, the greatest part will fall to this estate. The mains of Kinnordy and Invercarity are inclosed with stone dykes, or ditches and hedges; and there is both at Kinnordy and Invercarity a great deal of thriving planting of different ages, and a good deal of it fit for cutting.

There is a most excellent mansion-house at Kinnordy, fit to accommodate any family, with a complete set of offices entirely new; a large kitchen garden, and good pigeon-house.

The lands hold partly of the Crown, entitling the proprietor to two votes at elections for members of Parliament, and partly of subjects superiors, for payment of small feu-duties. The proprietor has right to the teinds of all the lands, except two small parcels; and of one of these the teinds are valued.

The estate will be exposed to sale either *in cumulo*, at 41,000 l. sterl. or in the following LOTS, at the upset prices after specified.

LOT I.

The Mains and Manor-place of KINNORDY, with the policy, garden, and offices; the Lands of Little Inchcauseway-end, Catlawton, Meikle Mill, and Mill-Lands; the lands of Clockmill, Balbrydie, Lochdrum, Mid-brae, Bastardbrae, Cowlhawk, Meikle Cramond Inch, and Mosside Parks, whereof the free rent, including 11 l. of rise in 1781, with 200 l. for marle, 50 l. for moss, and 19 l. 14 s. 9 d. for feu-duties, is 868 l. 18 s. 5 d. besides a farther rise of 10 l. 7 s. 5 d. which comes on in 1782, and 31. 6 s. 8 d. in 1784. The upset price is 19,000 l.

On the Mains is a great deal of planting, valued above 1,200 l. besides about 300 acres of Clune-Hill, inclosed, and planted in a very thriving way, and valued at 15 l. per annum, but not rentalled.

The lands lie in the parish of Kirriemuir, and hold of a subject superior, for payment of a small feu-duty; but superiorities in the parish of Tannadyce, to the extent of a freehold qualification, will be disponed to the purchaser of this lot.

LOT II.

The MAINS of INVERCARITY, with the tower, fortalice, and inclosures; the lands of Crieff, and hill thereof; parks of Lintlay, and Birkhill, Corn-mill and Lint-mill, Mill-lands, Sparrowdrum, Greenmyre, Muirhouses, and Wester Shealhill, lying in the parish of Kirriemuir: And the lands of Turfachie, Drumhead, Well-bank, Cossins, and Dunipark, with the Corn-mill and Wauk-mill, lying in the parish of Tannadyce, opposite to Invercarity, whereof the yearly free rent including the rises in 1781, is 415 l. 18 s. 3 d. The upset price to be 10,700 l.——The lands lie in a fine sporting country, and have a great deal of thriving planting on them, (whereof a considerable part is just now fit for cutting), exceeding 1500 l. sterl. in value, and a right of salmon fishing on the South Esk for above a mile on both sides of the river. At the junction of the Esk, Prosen, and Carity, stands the old castle, which, with some additions, would accommodate a private family. The situation is remarkably beautiful and romantic, and commands an extensive prospect of the strath down to Brechin and Montrose.—The lands hold partly of the Crown, entitling to a freehold qualification, and partly of a subject superior, for a small feu-duty. And the rent rises 16 l. 6 s. 8 d. in 1782, and the three following years.

LOT III.

MEAMS, Miln thereof, and Mill-lands, Balnagarrow, Chapeltown, Dykeside, and Caldhame, whereof the yearly free-rent, including the rises in 1781, is 203 l. 9 s. 4 d. sterl. and it rises 5 l. more in 1782. The upset price to be 4700 l.

On this lot is a thriving plantation of about 36 Scots acres of ground. The lands are very improveable, lie near the marle, and the thriving village of Kirriemuir, and hold of a subject superior for payment of a small feu-duty.

LOT IV.

The Lands of OVER and NETHER MEGBIES, in the parish of Kirriemuir, the free yearly rent whereof is 80 l. 6 s. 4 d. and the upset price to be 2000 l.—The lands are of an excellent soil, in the neighbourhood of marle, and have a large improveable property-muir adjacent to them, not rentalled. The markets of Kirriemuir stand there; tent-meal is drawn by the proprietor, and his tenants pay no custom.

LOT V.

The Lands of EASTER COULL, and Sir John Ogilvy's part of the Lands of BALLINTORE, Westertown, Langdram, and Burnside, lying in the parish of Lentrathan; the free rent whereof is 33 l. 9 s. 6 d. Also, an heritable right and tack of the Earl of Airly's part of Balintore, redeemable on payment of 2000 merks Scots. To be exposed together at 1050 l. The lands afford excellent pasture, are of considerable extent, and very improveable. They are to hold feu of the purchaser of lot I. for payment of 6 pennies Scots feu-duty.

LOT VI.

Lands of WESTMILL of GLENISLA, and miln thereof, Dalsackhock, Easter and Wester Ward, and Dalchally, lying in the parish of Glenisla, whereof the free rent is 48 l. 9 s. 11 d. and the upset price is to be 1100 l. They lie in the mouth of the Highlands, in a fine sporting country, and very proper for goat-whey quarters, having a small slated dwelling-house lately repaired. They hold of a subject superior for payment of a small feu-duty.

LOT VII.

NEWTOWN PARKS, being fourteen in number, Little Park, Quarry, and Whammond's Faulds, whereof the yearly free rent is 105 l. 1 s. 4 d. and the upset price is to be 2500 l.—These inclosures lie hard by the town of Kirriemuir, on the declivity of the hill, have a beautiful exposure to the south; and might be feued and builded on to great advantage, there being an excellent free-stone quarry in one of the inclosures, plenty of good water, and clumps of thriving firs belonging to them.

Persons inclining a private bargain betwixt and the day of sale, may apply to Alex. Farquharson, Esq; accomptant in Edinburgh, or to John Gordon clerk to the signet, in whose hands the title-deeds, articles of sale, and measurement of the lands may be seen.

The overseer at Kinnordy will shew the house and different lots of the estate.

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